

SPANISH CORTES

Meets and Bill to Abandon West Indian Possessions Laid Before It.

MARCHING ACROSS PORTO RICO

General Brooke and His Escort Nearing San Juan—The Greatest Courtesy Shown Every Where—Treated as a Friendly Force—Saluted by Spanish Soldiers—The French Crisis—Proposition to Annul Sentence of Dreyfus—Opposition in Spanish Cortes to Secret Discussion of the Peace Question and Strict Censorship.

Madrid, September 5.—General Jaudenes, ad interim governor of the Philippine islands, replying to the government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago, reports that to assure the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a permanent army of 60,000 men, a fleet and endless quantities of materials.

MEETING OF SPANISH CORTES. The chambers assembled here today. At the opening of the senate the secretary read a letter from Senor Rodriguez, senator from Porto Rico, refusing to obey the summons to attend. The premier, Senor Sagasta, arrayed in the insignia of his office, ascended the tribune and read a decree, authorizing the government to present to the chamber a draft of a law empowering the ministers to renounce sovereignty over the colonies, in conformity with the stipulations of the peace preliminaries between Spain and the United States.

The president of the senate proposed a secret discussion of the decree, and, despite the protests of some senators, ordered that the galleries be cleared, which was done, amid loud murmurs of disapproval.

The chamber soon became involved in a discussion of press censorship, and a deputy inquired the motive underlying a circular which General Chinchilla, captain general of Madrid, had addressed to newspapers, regulating their reports of the sessions of the cortes. He declared that the censorship was inconsistently applied and that the effect of the circular was to punish possible errors in advance.

Those who had expected sensational scenes in the re-opening of the chamber were disappointed. The general public seems indifferent. The people at large are apparently convinced that Spain must accept whatever the United States demands.

At the close of the censorship discussion, in which deputies who are journalists protested emphatically against the attitude of the government, Senor Romero y Robledo accused the government of illegality in continuing the suspension of the constitutional guarantees after the re-opening of the cortes. He demanded immediate decrees revoking the suspension.

Senor Capdepón, the minister of the interior, replied that the government had no intention of revoking the suspension and reminded Senor Romero y Robledo that a former government, of which Senor Romero y Robledo was a member, had acted in the same way in 1875.

The chamber then adjourned.

GENERAL BROOKE'S MARCH THROUGH PORTO RICO.

San Juan de Porto Rico, September 5.—Major General John R. Brooke and his staff and escort, have completed two thirds of their journey across the island toward this city. The march has been like a march through a friendly territory. On Saturday General Brooke stopped at Cayay. Yesterday he reached Caguas, twenty miles from here. This afternoon he enters Rio Piedras, one of the aristocratic suburbs of San Juan where he will establish his headquarters. General Brooke has accepted the hospitality of Captain General Macias, who graciously offered him the use of his private residence at Piedras.

The column, though small, is imposing and is making a deep impression. As it wound its way over stately mountains, covered to their summits with coffee and tobacco plantations, and through broad valleys, General Brooke with his staff rode at its head. The natives who had news of the coming of the Americans, lined the roads, their faces showing their pleasure, although there was no demonstrations. At intervals along the way the Spanish soldiers of the civil guards presented arms as our troops passed.

At Cayay and Caguas, the Spanish commanders received General Brooke with marked courtesies and the alcaldes paid officials visits, extending welcome to their towns.

SPANISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS FRATERNIZING.

At Caguas, where a thousand Spanish regulars are stationed under the command of Colonel Rodriguez, the ceremony was pretentious. The Spanish buglers gave the flourishes in honor of a major general upon their arrival. Houses and been set apart for the accommodation of General Brooke and his staff. The infantry and cavalry companies camped in the outskirts of the town and were visited by the Spanish soldiers. There was no display whatever of ill feeling. Spaniards and Americans mingled freely, fraternizing and exchanging buttons as souvenirs. Already many of the American soldiers are buttonless.

A Spanish flag flew at Cayay and Caguas, but as guests in an enemy's country we showed no colors save the cavalry guidon.

Our stalwart soldiers and massive horses cause ceaseless wonder to the natives, accustomed to men of small stature and nimble footed little ponies. **THE BRITISH FLAG ON KAHROU.**

London, September 5.—The war office received this evening the following dispatch from General Sir Herbert Kitchener:

"This morning the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony upon the walls of the Saraya (the palace) in Khartoum. All the British wounded have left for Abadia in barges towed by steamers. I saw them before leaving. They were all doing well and were comfortable. The cavalry sent in pursuit of the Khalifa were compelled to abandon the attempt, owing to the exhaustion of the horses, but I have ordered camel squads to continue the pursuit. The official list gives the number of British officers killed in the capture of Omdurman as two, while thirteen were wounded. Of the men twenty-three

were killed and ninety-nine were wounded.

THE FRENCH CRISIS. Paris, September 5.—General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, has accepted the ministry of war in succession to M. Cavaignac, resigned. General Zurlinden was a member of the Ribot cabinet which went out of office October 28, 1895.

The crisis in the cabinet is not yet regarded as definitely settled. Both M. Brisson and M. Cavaignac are believed to be playing for the presidency of the republic and it is thought that Brisson is growing jealous of Cavaignac's increasing popularity.

There is a rumor tonight that General Zurlinden, the new minister for war, will advocate a mere annulling of the Dreyfus judgment and sentence as a safer way out of the imbroglio than a retrial involving all sorts of awkward revelations.

THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROADERS.

Meeting of the Convention at Cincinnati—Many Differences Develop. Donnelly's Denunciation of Senator Butler.

Cincinnati, September 5.—The National convention of the middle-of-the-road populists was called to order today at 12:30 o'clock. During the forenoon, the middle-of-the-roaders were in formal conference and exchanged opinions enough to indicate much difference in their views as to whether they should hold a nominating convention or merely a general conference. In calling the convention to order J. A. Parker, of Louisville, secretary of the Reform Press Association, strongly advocated independent action by the populists, whether it is done at this convention or at some future time.

Ignatius Donnelly was chosen temporary chairman and made a radical speech, denouncing General Wheeler and all other leaders who had cooperated in fusion with the democrats. He referred to Grover Cleveland as a traitor to the democratic party, and Senator Butler as a traitor to the populist party. He was especially severe in denouncing Senator Butler as a man who reached an exalted position by conniving with the republicans for his election to the senate and now under instructions from W. J. Bryan he is conniving with the democrats. Mr. Donnelly advocated a reorganization of the populist party on the line of the middle-of-the-roaders, as indicated in their conference at Omaha last June, and again at Nashville last July.

Cervera to Go to Norfolk.

Norfolk, September 5.—Dr. Cleburne, medical director of the naval hospital, has been notified to prepare to receive Admiral Cervera tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock. A suite of rooms were engaged at the New Atlantic hotel to-night for the admiral.

Annapolis, Md., September 5.—Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish navy, accompanied by Lieutenant Cervera, his son, left this morning for Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of completing arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the prisoners now confined at Portsmouth, N. H., who were captured in the naval fight off Santiago.

Winston Sentinel: Last Sunday night the two-story dwelling and contents of Mr. B. F. Sprinkle, near Felix, Davie county, were destroyed by fire.

LaGrippe,
Followed by Heart Disease, Cured by
DR. MILES' HEART CURE.



MR. C. C. SHULTS, of Winterport, Iowa, inventor and manufacturer of Shults' Safety Wildfire Coupling, writes of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. "Two years ago an attack of LaGrippe left me with a weak heart. I had run down in flesh to mere skin and bone. I could not sleep, down to my knees, and frequent sharp darting pains and palpitation caused a constant fear of sudden death, nothing could induce me to remain away from home over night. My local physician prescribed Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and in a few days I was able to sleep well and the pains gradually lessened, and finally ceased. I reduced the dose, having gained fifteen pounds, and am now feeling better in every way than I have for years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

AN APPALLING ACCIDENT

Eighteen Persons Killed and Ten Fatally Injured—A Trolley Car Demolished by a Flyer Passenger Train.

Cohoes, N. Y., September 5.—An appalling disaster occurred in this city shortly before 8 o'clock tonight. A trolley car of the Troy City Railroad Company was struck by the night boat special of the Delaware and Hudson railroad at a crossing at the west end of the Hudson river bridge which connects this city with Lansingburg. Eighteen of the thirty-five passengers are dead and at least ten of the remainder will die.

The cars entering the city from Lansingburg were crowded with passengers returning from a labor day picnic at Rensselaer park. The motor car was struck directly in the center by the engine of the train which was going at high speed. With a crash that was heard for blocks the engine crashed into the lighter vehicle. The motor car parted in two, both sections being hurled into the air in splinters. The mass of humanity was torn and mangled. Bodies were hurled into the air and their headless and limbless trunks were found in some cases fifty feet from the crossing.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

Quarantine Against New Orleans.

Jackson, Miss., September 5.—The city of Jackson has established a strict quarantine on all classes of traffic against New Orleans. No trains on the Illinois Central railroad are allowed to stop within the city limits. The suspicious fever reported from the Bear Creek neighborhood in Copiah county has been investigated and found to be of a malarial type. One suspicious case is reported at Meridian and is being investigated.

Montgomery, Ala., September 5.—Pending the investigation of the reported suspicious cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, Montgomery has put on quarantine against that city.

New Orleans, September 5.—Dr. Carter, of the marine hospital service, arrived today from Franklin and went to see the two cases which Dr. Dunn, of Mississippi, thought were yellow fever. He had no hesitation in saying that one of the cases was by no means yellow fever. The other case will be studied fully, there being doubt concerning it, and he may announce a decision tomorrow.

The local experts are firm in the belief that neither case is yellow fever and have full confidence that their decision will be maintained. The Mississippi towns along the gulf coast have refused to join in the vigorous quarantine established by that state and have announced that they will maintain daylight communication with New Orleans.

Mobile, Ala., September 5.—The Mobile board of health today advised that the state of Alabama declare quarantine against persons and baggage from New Orleans until the suspicious cases in New Orleans are pronounced upon. State Health Officer Sanders advised Governor Johnston who is now here, to the same effect and the governor this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring the quarantine as suggested.

Meridian, Miss., September 5.—Two suspicious cases of yellow fever under surveillance, seven miles west of this city. They are negroes who came to Meridian a few days ago and were taken sick with fever a few days after they arrived. Dr. H. S. Gully, member of the state board of health has the cases under his observation. A strict quarantine is being enforced by the state of Mississippi against New Orleans.

The Greatest Discovery Yet.
W. M. Repline, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds Whooping Cough, etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store."

Mr. Bayard's Critical Condition.

Deadham, Mass., September 5.—The condition of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard during the night was unchanged, but this morning a slight improvement was noticeable, and for the first time for twenty-four hours he was able to recognize the members of his family. He was unconscious all day yesterday, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds Whooping Cough, etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 14 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like me.

JOHN MORRIS.

Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist, Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size, yesterday, and one bottle of the same size today. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, \$1 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since. I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkeys, a small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning he was hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,
J. N. McElroy.

Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs:—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly,
ELIZA JONES,
16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

NOTHING BUT POLITICS

In the Mustering Out of Volunteers.

A REPUBLICAN'S VIEWS

As to the Order to Disband the First and Retain in Service the Second Regiment—Movement of the Negro Regiment for Political Effect—Lieutenant Morton at the Capital—Settle Score Over His Defeat for Recommendation.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 5.

A great sensation was caused here by the sudden change of orders regarding the First and Second North Carolina regiments—mustering out the former instead of the latter. Most people blamed the governor for it. He denies that he made any request whatever in regard to the matter. It is well known here that practically every enlisted man in the First regiment desires to go to Cuba with General Lee's corps and that the regiment is perfectly equipped for service there. It is equally well known that 95 per cent of the enlisted men in the Second regiment want to be mustered out at once, and also that the regiment is not equipped, has no light weight clothing, has never been in brigade or division drill and has had no target practice. In the face of this and looked at it from a common sense point of view and of merit it is astounding that the First should be mustered out. But a republican here said today: "You must put out of sight any idea as to merit, or preparation for service or desire to serve. It is all politics. Divest yourself of all ideas save as to politics. The government appears to think of service as 'pie' and that it will equalize the pie by keeping the regiments in service as long as the length of time. The First was first to be mustered in; it is by far the best regiment; now it is the first to be mustered out. Then will come the Second, and then the Third, the negro regiment. I understand the only special request made of the war department was to keep the negro regiment in service as long as possible. You see the order says it is to leave Fort Macon and go to Knoxville. That will be politics; simply moving the regiment through the state to bring out the negro vote. And you will see all the Third voting on election day." Now it was a frank spoken republican who said this.

Walter R. Henry, of Charlotte, the new national bank examiner, is here and today began an examination of the Raleigh banks. "Labor day" here was observed by the merely nominal closing of the federal building and the capitol. The officials in both were at work as usual. Lieutenant George L. Morton, commanding the North Carolina naval reserve, was here yesterday. He gives good news of the conduct and work of the North Carolina reserves who were in service.

Torrents of rain fell Saturday night and yesterday. Streams are quite full. Lowland crops are injured. Receipts of new cotton are quite light. It is opening slowly, for lack of sunshine.

The contract is awarded for the building of the Baxton Craven memorial hall at Trinity college, Durham. The cost is \$11,500. The building will be three stories high, of grey brick with stone trimmings, and will contain an auditorium and chapel. It will be completed March 1st and be dedicated at the commencement in June.

Thus far eight members of the Second regiment of volunteers have died and four of the First regiment, while one of the latter regiment was killed. Ex-congressman Settle raised a howl at the republican "machine" for defeating him for renominating in congress in the Fifth district at Oxford Saturday. Settle got eleven votes. He did well to get that many. The populists hate Settle; they are pledged to support Adams. That is the milk in the cocoanut.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

An Anchor to Windward.

Secretary Alger, it is rumored, does not much fear an investigation by congress, says the Providence Journal, because he took care at the outset to secure the personal indorsement of congressmen for nearly all of the appointments that are most open to criticism. It is even said that he was shrewd enough to invite senators and representatives to recommend such of their friends, relatives and constituents as they would like to have appointed. These invitations, it is said, were not confined to republicans, and in this way, it is argued, the secretary has secured for himself a considerable personal support in both branches of congress and in a large measure fortified himself against any serious investigation by the present congress and any chance of strong congressional censure. Alger is no doubt, sharp enough a politician to try this. But he probably did not count upon the present strong popular feeling against him. Congressmen will hardly dare to ignore this, even though they themselves may have been to some extent entangled in the secretary's methods.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. Bellamy.

THE MILES-ALGER CONTEST

More Evidence Against the Latter.

THREE TELEGRAMS

Which the Kansas City Star Says go to Show the Incorrectness of the Semi-Official Statement That General Miles Was Not in Command of the Santiago Expedition up to the Time It Left Tampa for Cuba—Miles Conducts the Preliminaries With Garcia.

Kansas City, Mo., September 5.—The Star this afternoon prints the following from its special war correspondent, Mr. W. J. Whelpley, touching on the Alger-Miles controversy:

"The statement made semi-officially from Washington that Major General Miles was not in command of the Santiago expedition up to the time it left Tampa is not borne out by the official records of the War Department. These records prove that Miles not only conducted the preliminaries with General Garcia, but was then recognized by the war department as general commanding, even General Shafter's army.

"The details of General Shafter's actual equipment and method of movement were naturally left to Shafter, but as a general plan was devised by General Miles and directions were issued to General Shafter by him, which, after leaving Tampa, the latter entirely ignored. General Shafter left Tampa with the full knowledge that he was subject to orders from General Miles and up to that time the war department recognized this state of affairs which is provided for in the federal statutes organizing the army of the United States."

The above is shown, according to The Star, by three telegrams. The first of these telegrams is from General Miles to General Garcia and is as follows:

"Headquarters of the Army, in the Field, Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

"Lieutenant General Garcia, Cuban Army.

"Dear General:—I am very glad to have received your officers, General Enrique Collazo and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns to-night with our best wishes for your success.

"It would be a very great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and communicate any information, by signals, which Colonel Hernandez will explain to you, either to our navy or to our army on its arrival, which we hope will be before many days.

"It would also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in San Juan, Cuba, threatening them at all events, and preventing by every means any possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While this is being done, and before the arrival of our army, if you can seize and hold any commanding position to the east or west of Santiago, or both, that would be advantageous for the use of our artillery, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us.

"With great respect and best wishes, I remain, very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES,

Major General, commanding United States Army."

The second dispatch is Garcia's reply, showing, The Star asserts, an understanding with General Miles as to a plan of campaign, and is as follows:

"Mole St. Nicholas, June 9, 1898.

"To General Miles, Headquarters of the Army, Tampa, Fla.

"Garcia's reply on June 6th to your letter June 2nd:

"Will take measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of forces will require some time. Roads bad and Cubans scattered. Will (mysterious?) march without delay. Santiago de Cuba well fortified, with advanced intrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish forces approximately 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo 3,000 militia; will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

"The above given to me by Admiral Sampson to forward to you."

"ALLEN,

"Lieutenant Colonel."

The third dispatch is from the war department at Washington and reads:

"Washington, D. C., June 12, 1898.

"Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.

"The following extract of telegram Admiral Sampson to Secretary of Navy repeated for your information:

"Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti.

"General Miles' letter received through Colonel Hernandez on June 6th. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the point indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banes, Port, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified, with advanced intrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as miles desires. (Approximate) 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent all going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans—SAMPSON."

"J. C. GILMORE,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

STATE PRESS

Charlotte News: The Monroe newspapers charge that L. B. Wetmore, the populist-republican nominee for solicitor of this judicial district, was very drunk in the town of Monroe last Sunday. The Journal says: "On last Sunday he was publicly drunk on the streets of Monroe, and exhibited a pistol in a public place, and made a general spectacle of himself. Of his former character and ability we know nothing, for he is a nobody. His actions are enough."—A Wake Forest special says the registration of students breaks the highest first day's record in the history of the institution, with an increase of thirty-seven per cent over the first day of last year. Besides the old students who have returned sixty-five new men were enrolled.

"Nobody," said Colonel Dockery in his speech at Huntersville Monday, "need fear I am going back on silver. I pledged my dying father never to go back on silver, the poor man's money." There was never perhaps in all history a more dramatic incident than that to which the colonel refers. The mind's eye can picture General Alfred M. Dockery on his dying bed, calling his son Oliver to his bedside and causing him to hold up his right hand and swear eternal allegiance to the free coinage of silver and gold at the immortal ratio of 16 to 1. There may be certain frivolous and skeptical persons disposed to regard this bedside story as apocryphal, a figment of the colonel's brain; but for our part we would like it understood that we believe every word of it.—Charlotte Observer.

The state must be redeemed; it must be lifted out of the present position in the slough of repudiation and slander and placed again upon a plane of decency and honor and good government. The good of the state demands it, and we must meet the demand. God speed the day when the Old North State—our state—can again hold up her head among her sister states, her honor in the keeping of men, good and true; her laws, equitable and just, administered by intelligent, learned and sober judges and her officers, from our governor down, in the hands of decent, capable, honest, upright men—white men, with white skin, white hearts and white hands; men who respect themselves, regard their neighbor, love their state and recognize the existence of a Supreme Being. Such men we have, such men must carry the democratic standards, and victory must be ours. Speed the day of victory.—Statesville Landmark.

A campaign purely on state issues is apparently to be fought with great energy by the democratic party in North Carolina this fall. The mistake has been made formerly of introducing national issues in local campaigns, and if the campaign can be conducted reasonably on the single question of state government—if actual issues can be presented with the force of undisputed facts and not nullified by grotesque exaggeration—it is to be such a campaign as the intelligent advocates of all political faiths should rejoice to see. It must be confessed even by the republicans that the Russell administration has laid itself open to easy assault and that the mistake of putting large numbers of negroes in office has given an impulse to the issue of "white supremacy" that not only unifies the democratic party into a solid mass but brings to it under this issue the sympathy of many who had departed from it or others who now see vital cause for promoting its success.—Asheville Gazette.

In time of the campaign of '90 or '92 there was a negro picnic in Smith's, a neighboring precinct of Snatchet, and his own color threatened to mob Abe if he undertook to make a political speech; but only look at the present, to the shame, disgrace and dishonor of some few white office-seekers, with the help of Abe Middleton, to what a depth of degradation the county has fallen, when the populist county convention could not renominate the present white silver-plated goldbug representative because he has never received the stamp and seal of Abraham Middleton, the negro "Boss" of republican and populist parties in Duplin county. It is an undeniable fact, and something to be proud of in Duplin county, that the white populists who believe in white supremacy, and have got the manhood to acknowledge that they have been led astray, are returning back to the democratic fold by the wholesale, not only in this county, but all over the whole state.—Z. M. Grady in Kinston Free Press.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

The Late Judge Boykin

"The death of Judge Boykin was a great shock to me," said Solicitor Fou, who came to Raleigh with the remains Sunday. "I was with him nearly all the day Friday just before his death. He was in fine spirits and we went to the speaking at Pencock's Cross Roads together. He spoke for two hours. It was a great speech—calm, dispassionate, but very effective. He held the crowd motionless in their seats almost during his entire speech.

"Just as he was concluding, he said: 'My friends, I must apologize to you for this effort. It is the second political speech I have attempted to make in fourteen years, but I beg to assure you it will not be my last.'

"Mr. Harry Johnson, an old man just so, was sitting near by and said: 'You should not say that, Judge.'

"Why," said Judge Boykin.

"Because," said Mr. Johnson, 'you may die tomorrow.'

"That is true my old friend," said the judge; 'but if I am to die tomorrow my love for my state is so great that I must try and speak again today.'

"Little did the crowd dream that the speech they had just heard would be the last to fall from the lips of this good man. He was an able and humane judge, and the state sustains a great loss in his death."

"His fine oration, delivered as by one who was performing an important duty, made an impression on those who heard it which will last for years to come."